The Pyongyang Times

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NAVAL VESSEL OF U.S. SIDE SUNK

Naval vessels of the U.S. side have recently intruded into the coastal waters of our side on a number of occasions and committed hostile acts in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

At 12:20 on January 19, 1967, enemy's guard boat No. 56 illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side, 128°26.3' E. and 38°40.7' N., that is, 3.9 miles north of the Military Demarcation Line and 3.5 miles off the coast of our side, and perpetrated a hostile act against the northern part of Korea.

The coastal battery of the heroic Korean People's Army dealt a powerful blow to it as a self-defence measure and sent it to the bottom of the sea at 14:30.

MAC Meeting

U. S. Should Draw Lesson from Sinking of Guard Boat

Cicellelle, senior member of the U.S. side to the Military Armistice Commission, at the 239th MAC meeting held on January 21 in Panmunjom, admitted that guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded into the coastal waters of our side and was sunk as a result of the self-defence measure taken by our side.

But, he insisted that the boat was on a "peaceful mission."

Major General Pak Jong Guk, senior member of our side, refuted, asking him why he did not call the guard boat which had intruded into the coastal waters of our side and shelled our coast a "passenger boat."

According to the statement of Major General Pak, at around twelve hours twenty minutes, January 19, guard boat No. 56 illegally intruded into our eastern coastal waters up to 38°40.7' N. and 128°26.3' E., that is, 3.9 miles from the extension of the Military Demarcation Line and 3.5 miles from the coast. After manoeuvring about there for a while, it suddenly opened fire, sending scores of shells to the coastal area of our side.

But the boat was dealt a powerful blow by our heroic coastal battery and sunk in the coastal waters of our side at fourteen hours thirty minutes.

The U.S. side, however, brazenfacedly asserted that the self-defence measure of our side against its vicious hostile act was "inhumane."

As long as the U.S. imperialists remain the heinous enemy of the Korean people, our people will treat them as their enemy, he

(Continued on Page 2)

Guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side

The spot where guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side was sunk

Defence Minister Greets KPA Coastal Battery

General Kim Chang Bong, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, greeted the crew of a coastal battery of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Sin Sung Ok belongs, who made a heroic feat in sinking, at 14:30 on January 19, a guard boat of the U.S. side which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated hostile acts against the northern half of Korea.

General Kim Chang Bong stressed that in face of the enemy's military provocations which have become more feverish than ever before, revolutionary vigilance and militant strain should be maintained and full preparations made for smashing any adventure of the enemy at one blow.

TELEGRAMS

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on January 16 a message from **Francois Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the 19th anniversary of Chad's independence.

Those Playing with Fire Must Be Controlled with Fire

Press Interview at Foreign Ministry

"We will deal a proper counterblow to the U.S. imperialists, at any time, from any place and in any manner they may intrude," declared Yang Hun Su, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He told this on January 21 to home and foreign reporters in connection with the sinking of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side, which intruded into the eastern coastal waters of our side and committed a provocative act.

"We counter the enemy on the principle that any act of provocation must be punished and those who play with fire be controlled with fire," he added.

He said that the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army in sinking guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side, which intruded into the coastal sea of our side and committed an act of provocation, "was the only just action for defending peace in Korea and a well-deserved punishment on the provocateurs."

Yang pointed out that the provocative act of the guard boat of the U.S. side was not a casual or isolated one.

He recalled that the U.S. side had committed 758 cases of naval intrusion into the coastal waters of our side since the ceasefire and each time our side served an appropriate warning to the U.S. side.

He called attention to the fact

(Continued on Page 2)

Grenoble International Speedskating Competition

Kim Song Sun Wins 1,000 Metres

An international speedskating competition took place in Grenoble, France, on January 21-22. It drew many world famous skaters.

Kim Song Sun of Korea, displaying her grit and fine skating technique, won the women's 1,000 metres on the afternoon of January 22.

She clocked 1 min. 34.9 sec., bettering by 1.3 sec. her own record for the same event at the 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships. This is one second better than the winning time of 1 min. 35.9 sec. returned by Soviet Union's Tatjana Rastopshina in the same event at the World Women's Speedskating Championships last year.

Second and third places in the 1,000 metres went to Dutch girl Stein Kaiser and Soviet Union's Valentina Stenina respectively.

Another Korean girl, Han Pil Hwa, was placed fourth in the 3,000 metres with a time of 5 min. 19.9 sec. on January 22.

Earlier, on January 21, Han Pil Hwa and Kim Song Sun of Korea finished third and fourth in the 1,500 metres, clocking 2 min. 28.2 sec. and 2 min. 28.4 sec. respectively.

Kim Song Sun took fourth place in the 500 metres with a time of 48.1 sec., while Han Pil Hwa finished seventh with a time of 48.4 sec.

Korean skaters are to take part in the 1967 World Women's Speedskating Championships to be held in Deventer, the Netherlands, in February.

(KCNA)

Well-deserved Punishment On the Intruder

Guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side illegally intruded into the east coastal waters of our side on January 19 and perpetrated a hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The shore battery of the Korean People's Army dealt a powerful blow to the enemy to defend itself against their challenge and act of hostility to our side and sank the guard boat.

This is a well-deserved punishment upon the reckless provocateurs.

As is already known, the U.S. imperialists, despite our repeated warnings and the protest of world public opinion, have been engrossed in all sorts of military provocations against North Korea on land and sea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement in their frantic attempt to unleash another war in Korea.

The U.S. side sent between December 30 and January 13 thirty-five naval vessels of all types to intrude illegally into our east coastal waters.

In the recent two months the U.S. imperialists have committed provocative acts against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, firing as many bullets and shells as they did in the past 13 years following the truce.

These frenzied military provocations on the part of the American imperialists and their stooges have become all the more vicious and aggravated since Johnson openly agitated war in South Korea at the end of last year.

It is obvious to everybody that these provocations are associated directly with the strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists for the extension of the aggressive war in Vietnam to the whole of Asia.

Our side time and again lodged protest with the U.S. side against such grave provocations.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists on January 19 sent their ship to intrude into our coastal waters and commit hostile acts against our side.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people.

The sinking of the guard boat is a demonstration of the Korean people's resolute determination not to tolerate any challenge of the U.S. imperialists. This is also a just action aimed at preserving peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

Should the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys continue to take provocative actions against our side on land and sea as well as in the air, they will suffer the same punishment as guard boat No. 56 did.

The Korean people don't like to make empty talk.

MAC Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

said. And he continued:

If they really take the sinking of the boat so seriously, they should take their aggressive hands off Korea and stop at once all provocations against our side, without harping on "humanitarianism" any more.

He demanded the U.S. side state clearly whether it would give up its aggressive policy against Korea and observe the Armistice Agreement.

But the senior member of the U.S. side persisted in avoiding an answer to this.

The fact that the U.S. side is unable to answer the question of our side about its basic attitude toward the Korean Armistice Agreement, Major General Pak said, clearly shows that the U.S. side is bent on continuing aggressive acts, wrecking the Armistice Agreement and unleashing a new war.

The sinking of guard boat No. 56 was a natural consequence of the consistent aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and the perfidious attitude of the U.S. side toward the Armistice Agreement and a natural consequence of the piratic acts of the U.S. side which paid no heed to the repeated protests and warnings of our side, he noted.

He warned the U.S. side that if it persisted in its reckless provocations against our side, it would meet the same miserable end as guard boat No. 56.

Declaring that our people are fully prepared to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one blow if they, oblivious of the historical lesson, dare pounce upon us, he stressed, in the future, too, our side will tolerate no reckless provocative act that the U.S. side perpetrates against our side perfidiously trampling underfoot the demands of the Armistice Agreement.

If the U.S. side does not want to meet the same end as guard boat No. 56, it must give up at once its aggressive policy and strictly comply with the demands of our side, bearing our warning in mind.

Our side will closely watch every move of the U.S. side in the future, too, Major General Pak declared in conclusion.

Seoul Regime Warned against Continued Troop Dispatch

Be it the "Tiger" or "Blue dragon" Division, the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries are only moths flying into the flames of war to be smashed by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, said the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in a statement issued on January 19, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting South Vietnam Liberation Radio.

Denouncing the U.S.-instructed decision of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea to dispatch 20,000-30,000 more troops to South Vietnam to serve U.S. aggression under the guise of "civil action" personnel, the statement said:

This act has further laid bare the extremely reactionary and traitorous nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are most active in carrying out the wicked scheme woven by the U.S. imperialists at the Manila Conference with the aim of using Asians to fight Asians in their aggressive war in South Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

Nearly one million of U.S., puppet and satellite troops have been battered by the South Vietnam Liberation armed forces and people in the U.S. "second dry season counter-offensive." The Pak Jung Hi troops have received well-deserved blows as a punishment for their crimes committed in Quang Ngai Province recently. If the U.S. and its henchmen, scornful of the protest of public opinion, continue to send mercenaries to South Vietnam to prolong their aggressive war and commit more crimes, they will only hasten their doom.

The statement called on all mothers, wives, youths, war veterans and other people in South Korea to rise against the Pak Jung Hi clique's continued troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

Korean People's Army soldier vigilantly standing guard over the country's defence line

AGGRESSION AGAINST SYRIA DENOUNCED

Foreign Minister Cables to Syria

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent on January 20 a telegram to Ibrahim Makhous, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, denouncing the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges against Syria.

The telegram pointed out that of late the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are intensifying provocations against and armed threat to the Syrian people. These are connected with the fully just measures taken by the Syrian Government in confiscating the properties of the "Iraqi Petroleum Company" belonging to U.S., British, French and Dutch oil companies.

This, the telegram said, is an aggressive act not only menacing the security and independence of Syria but also increasing tension in the Middle East and opposing all the Arab peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their aggressive acts against Syria. They fully support the Syrian people in their just struggle for defending the independence of their country and the honour of their nation as well as the measures taken by the Syrian Government against the "Iraqi Petroleum Company," and express firm solidarity with them, the telegram said.

Convinced that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries will continue to consolidate in the common struggle against imperialism, the telegram wished the Syrian people new victory in the struggle for repulsing the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Message to Congo (K)

Korean public organisations expressed firm solidarity with their counterparts in the Congo(K) on the sixth anniversary of the murder of Patrice Lumumba, national hero of the Congolese(K) people, and the third anniversary of their armed uprising against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent a message to the National Lumumba Youth Organisation of the Congo(K).

The Korean youth and students will actively support and encourage the righteous anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the people and youth of the Congo(K) and will march forward hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism, stressed the message.

Press Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

that its military provocations have become all the more wanton since Johnson flew to South Korea at the end of October last year and had Dulles-style confabs with the South Korean puppets for unleashing a war.

During the recent two months, the U.S. side has fired 8,226 shells and bullets into the northern part of Korea on 47 occasions as against 7,023 shells and bullets it fired on 210 occasions from the time of the ceasefire to the end of 1965.

Since the New Year, the intrusion of naval vessels of the U.S. side, among them guard boat No. 56, became more frequent.

It must not be overlooked that the provocative act of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side coincided with the visit to South Korea of Beach, U.S. army commander in the Pacific, he reminded.

He stated that this provocative act was a part of the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to increase tension in Korea and ignite a new war of aggression.

Answering questions put by reporters he gave detailed accounts of the intrusion of the guard boat and its provocative act.

According to his statement, more than 100 South Korean fishing boats, which had been chasing fish shoals, came into the coastal waters of our side and fished there on the 19th. Our side has always protected South Korean fishing boats which come into the coastal waters of our side to catch fish.

The U.S. side, however, has capitalized this in its provocative acts. That day, too, guard boat No. 56 and other naval vessels of the U.S. side intruded into the coastal waters of our side and, mixing in among the South Korean fishing boats, conducted reconnaissance, looking for a chance to attack. As might have been expected, guard boat No. 56 took an attacking posture and approached the position of the Korean People's Army as close as within 3.5 miles of it and shelled our coast. A shore battery of the People's Army took a self-defence measure, destroying it at one blow.

Yang Mun So stressed:

The present situation proves the justness of the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea on making the People's Army a cadre army, modernising it, arming the entire people and converting the whole country into a fortress.

"We will smash in time the reckless manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism for the unleashing of a new war in Korea."

Greetings to L.P.L.A.

General Kim Chang Bong, D.P.R.K. Minister of National Defence, sent on January 19 a message of greetings to Khamtay Siphandone, the Commander-in-Chief of the Lao Patriotic People's Liberation Army, on the 19th founding anniversary of the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

He expressed his conviction that the friendship and solidarity between the two armies would further develop and strengthen in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, their common foes, and heartily wished the men and officers of the Laotian People's Liberation Army fresh victory in their struggle for strengthening their fighting capacity, frustrating the provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, for achieving national unity and defending the country's independence and freedom.

Laotian People's Liberation Army Day

The Laotian people are significantly marking the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, their genuine armed forces, amid the fierce struggle for national unity and territorial integrity.

The founding of the People's Liberation Army in Laos in 1949 was an event of great historic significance in the national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people against the foreign aggressors and their lackeys and for the true independence of the country, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity.

In the flames of fierce struggle, the Laotian People's Liberation Army has grown into ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces, dealing annihilating blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Under the banner of the Neo-Lao Haksat, the Laotian People's Liberation Army is reliably defending two thirds of the territory of Laos with half of her population and the life of the people in the liberated areas and is taking initiatives in its military operations against the U.S. imperialists and their servitors.

A series of counteroffensives the Laotian People's Liberation Army took against the aggressor troops and their hirelings at the end of last year and the beginning of this year and the brilliant war results it attained during this period fully demonstrated its invincible might.

The United States, however, is now scheming to unleash another "Vietnam war" in Laos so as to swallow up the whole of Laos and extend the war to the whole of Indo-China.

The U.S. military offensives which have become more unscrupulous of late, moves to turn the Laotian puppet regime to the right more and more, manoeuvrings to draw the reactionary armed forces of Thailand into aggression against Vietnam and Laos—all this is motivated by such aims of the United States.

Whatever aggression or offensive they may resort to, however, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to break the unbending fighting spirit of the Laotian people who have been steeled in their long-drawn struggle and have profound faith in their just cause and their ultimate victory. The Laotian people are not alone in their struggle.

The powerful anti-imperialist forces in Asia and the rest of the world are standing firmly behind them. Should the U.S. imperialists persist in war escalation in Laos, they will certainly be defeated in the end by the Liberation Army and people of Laos.

The Korean people who have given consistent support and encouragement to the Laotian people in their just struggle extend militant solidarity with the people and army of Laos, on the occasion of the 18th founding anniversary of the Laotian People's Liberation Army.

The Laotian People's Liberation Army heroically resists U.S. air pirates and has won important victory

Bangkok Puppets

Digging Their Own Graves

The Thanom regime of Thailand was reported to have decided to dispatch 1,000 more troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of Washington. It was also made known later that they agreed upon setting up bases for U.S. B-52s on the Thai territory. And it is generally known as well that Thai airports are used as U.S. bombing bases directed against North and South Vietnam and the liberated areas of Laos and that air flights and naval detachments of Thailand are now in South Vietnam.

Thailand today comes only next to South Vietnam in Southeast Asia in the number of the U.S. troops stationed on its territory.

Under these circumstances, the Bangkok group has again taken a graver step forward in its involvement in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Such a step taken by the Thai authorities means that in actuality the United States has extended the Vietnam war beyond the bounds of Vietnam and, furthermore, beyond the borders of the three Indo-Chinese countries.

It is obvious that the shipment of Thai troops to South Vietnam cannot have any practical effect on the progress of the war in South Vietnam. It is likewise obvious that it gives no help in improving the position of the United States which finds itself in a serious international isolation in its aggression against Vietnam.

After all, the definite conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Thai territory itself has virtually become a war theatre and the Thanom clique has been reduced to a complete belligerent party opposed to the peoples of Vietnam and Indo-China and other Asian peoples.

It needs no recounting here that this would result in tying Thailand more tightly to the United States and placing it under U.S. military occupation.

In taking the above-mentioned pernicious measure, the Thai reactionary group calculated to suppress the daily growing struggle of the Thai people for independence, peace and neutrality and prolong their days.

What will this bring them?

The people at home will not remain indifferent to it. Nor will the fighting neighbouring nations who have become the target of direct provocation and attack by the Thai reactionaries sit idly by. The mighty forces of the world standing behind those nations will never look on with folded arms at such grave developments.

The U.S. puppets in Bangkok are digging their own graves.

A small prop is powerless to keep a burning mansion from collapsing.

The Thanom-Phraphas clique joining in the aggressive war in Vietnam in subservience to their U.S. masters are like a moth flying into the flame.

Choi Si Hwan

ECHO IN SEOUL

The Seoul regime's "President" Pak Jung Hi read what he termed the "New Year's message" in the "National Assembly" on January 17.

This year's "message," like its predecessors, was a miniature copy of his Washington patron's both in its basic content and tone.

A difference this year's "message" had from those of the previous years, if any, was that its author, bearing in mind the "presidential" and "National Assembly" elections scheduled for this year, made empty promises and marshalled sugar-coated, flowery words in the hope of winning the confidence of the people.

He described the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded at the insistence and instigation of the United States to realize the military and political collusion with the Japanese militarists as a historic "achievement," described the dispatch of troops to Vietnam to make South Korean youths serve as the bullet-shields for the Yankees as a "glory of the nation" and painted as his greatest "achievement" the greater enthusiasm he displayed than any other U.S. puppets by busying himself going from one place to another to fulfil the order of Washington which seeks to form a new military alliance covering Asia and the areas of the southwest Pacific.

In the part clarifying the "foreign and defence policies" to be executed this year which he described as a "year of great advance," Pak Jung Hi gave the top priority to the "promotion of the construction of an Asian and Pacific community," the "accelerated replenishment, perfection and modernization of the equipment of national defence" and the "continued support to Vietnam and active participation in the execution of the pacification programme there."

It is clear to everyone that Pak Jung Hi, through all these, faithfully dilated on the points Johnson stressed on January 10 in his "State of the Union Message," in which he announced that he would do everything in his power to subordinate their internal and external policies entirely to the war of aggression in Vietnam and to accelerate the realization of the strategic programme for ushering in a "Pacific era" already drawn up for Asian domination.

As far as the "promotion of the construction of an Asian and Pacific community" chanted like a spell by Pak Jung Hi is concerned, this expression is to demonstrate his determination to continue to take the lead in meeting the demand of his U.S. masters who seek to knock together their satellites in Asia into a single "military bloc" so that Washington may involve more of them in the present war of aggression in Vietnam and, furthermore, enlist them effectively in waging a wider war against the socialist and national states in Asia.

It is clear to all that by "giving top prominence to the replenishment and perfection of national defense and the acceleration of its modernization" he means pushing ahead with preparations for the formation of a new front in Korea directly linked up with the Vietnam front and that by "continued support to Vietnam and active participation in the programme for pacification" he means pledging once again his active participation in the U.S. "scorched-earth operations" by continuously hurling South Korean puppet troops into South Vietnam.

This is the main contents of his "message." And no one did expect any other thing of him.

As is mentioned above, he, having in mind the approaching elections, took great pains in describing "brilliant achievements and future prospects."

He confessed, however, that "he knew the fact that such growth and development still had no effect on the everyday life of the people," as if he himself felt uneasy about his own hollow lies far removed from the realities which the South Korean people were witnessing and experiencing every moment.

He concluded his speech with a shop-worn call for "diligence and austerity."

Though he strained every nerve to describe a Utopia, the South Korean people seem to have seen through its real nature before his 110-minute "message" recital was over.

South Korean press reports defined his recent "message" as "being too shameless" (Dongyang Tongshin, Jan. 17, 1967) and as a "mere eyewash to win favour of the people with elections at hand." (Donghwa Tongshin, Jan. 17, 1967)

All that Johnson put forth in his "State of the Union Message" a week ago did not surpass the anticipation of the world's people. Thus it follows that the message of his underling in Seoul could not carry anything new.

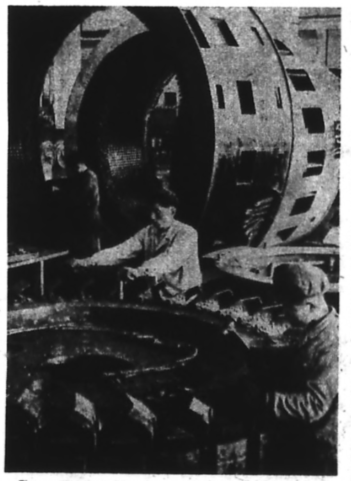
Yet, to sum up what Johnson uttered and what Pak Jung Hi recited, it is clear that the U.S. imperialists are now hard at work to persist in their scheme to step up this year their play with fire in Vietnam, Korea and other parts of Asia.

Kim Gun Hyong

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Lathes waiting for shipment at the Gusong Machine-tool Plant

A New Upsurge in Machine-building Industry



The generator assembling shop at the Chollima Daean Electrical Machine Plant

MACHINE-building industry is the core of heavy industry and the basis of technical development.

Modern machine-building industry alone enables one to carry out technical revolution in his country and lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea built up bases of machine-building industry under the hard conditions of war, sparing every penny, and in the postwar period, it has paid special attention to rapidly developing machine-building industry overcoming all difficulties, following the basic line of economic construction on the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

As a result, our powerful machine-building industry has come to have a firm material and technical basis capable of meeting the needs of the different branches of the national economy for machines and equipment mainly with our own products.

This is one of the most valuable achievements made by us in laying the foundations for the everlasting prosperity of our nation and the victory of the line followed by the Workers' Party of Korea in building the country's independent economy.

The recent National Conference of Machine-building Workers discussed concrete measures for bringing about a new upsurge in the machine-building industry to cope with the obtaining situation and socialist construction in the country.

Annual Summing-up at a Co-op Farm

LATELY I called at the Jungsan County of South Pyongan Province, where co-operative farms were busy totting up the score-sheets of the past year's farming.

"Despite the adverse weather conditions last year, the agricultural production in our county was good, for the grain yield doubled what it was in 1960, or over 5,000 tons greater than in 1965..." Beginning with these words Chairman of the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, Ri Jong Ju, told me about the results registered in agricultural production by co-operative farms in his county. "Just today there will be the yearly summing-up and income distribution at the Mundong Co-operative Farm. How about visiting it?" he asked. I nodded and we set off.

BIG SHARE

Income distribution is a jubilee event held once a year in each rural community. The distribution ground was filled with the farmers and their families long before the distribution began. Mounds of grain bags were stacked up and trucks lined up ready to deliver them to each household.

Song Yo'ng So, chairman of the co-op farm management board, mounted the rostrum with a smile of satisfaction. He made a report summing up the results in farming scored by each sub-team, workteam and the co-op farm as a whole. Chief book-keeper Jo'ng Gyo Sik appeared with the list of the households of the co-op farm.

The first to receive the share was the fifth sub-team of the fifth workteam which did the year's farming best, topping its state assignments by 30 per cent.

The chief book-keeper began reading out the list: "Gang Ryong Taek, 4 tons 800 kg. in grain and 6,600 *won* in cash." A grey-haired farmer came forward.

The announcer firmly shook hands with the old man with a few words of congratulation.

The distribution ground was in a stirring atmosphere.

"I've received 800 kg. more than last year. For my family it's a share big enough to spend five years and more," said the veteran farmer with excitement.

Chairman of the management board Song Yo'ng So told me: "The average household share in our farm has increased from year to year. For instance, the grain share grew 3.2-fold that in 1960. 1,200 kg. more went to each household than in 1965. This was beyond imagination at the time when our farm was in the early stage of its formation."

More than 40 other farmers were granted each as much as the old farmer's share.

Chairman Song Yo'ng So gave a brief account of what had brought such a success.

The farm has ample conditions for reaping a stable harvest each year.

Its fields are well irrigated and protected from any drought damage. In recent years the level of mechanization in farming has been steadily enhanced. Last year it rose some 10 per cent above the year before. It was on this basis that the co-op farmers did all their farm work as scheduled. Yet it is impossible to bring about such a radical growth of harvest with those basic farming conditions alone.

NEW RESERVES

When working out last year's farming plan, the co-operative farm set it as the immediate task to ameliorate the remaining 80 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) of damp paddy fields, improve the double-cropping system and better seed rice.

Data of scientific analysis proved that the per-*jongbo* yield on damp paddies was 600-800 kg. less than on the other fertile fields. The harvest by double-cropping on the dry fields, too, proved to be 20-30 per cent less than in other localities under the same condition. A greater harvest can be expected in case seed rice, both primary and secondary, is sown more strictly on the principle of a right crop on a right field. The co-op farmers explored reserves for higher output of grain in this. It was a very huge and tough job. But youth league members of the farm gathered at a meeting and pledged themselves to undertake land amelioration project. They were resolved to do soil-dressing by themselves. All tractor drivers joined them. Kim So'ng Rok, an expert in soil analysis, took charge of technical guidance for the project. At this news the county farm machine station sent a tractor team to help further the project.

The farm was supplied with the needed amount of new seed rice from the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee so that it could apply new high-yielding seeds on 50 per cent of the total paddy fields.

It established a new double-cropping system with the active assistance of the technical personnel of the provincial agricultural experimental station.

The establishment of an advanced double-cropping system and replacement of seed rice required a new manuring system and a new tending method. Technicians and veteran farmers were active in tackling this problem with collective wisdom.

Ten or so agronomists and agro-technicians, under the direction of chief agronomist Kim Gyong Jin, took charge of each workteam, conducted soil analysis for its plots and made cards showing the soil conditions of these plots and kinds of fertilizers suited to them.

Through their joint efforts the co-op farmers secured enough organic fertilizer to apply more than 20 tons per *jongbo*. Those farmers with years of experience in and rich knowledge of water control were assigned exclusively to this job and agricultural chemicals were sprayed in proper time to prevent crop damage by blights and noxious insects.

"In this way last year we took in 750 kg. more grain than in the previous year per *jongbo*," remarked the chief agronomist.

"Such a sharp increase in our share of income as this time was inseparable from the great benefits given by the State, for it completely abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind," chief book-keeper Jo'ng Gyo Sik put in.

NEW PREPARATION

Chairman of the management board Song Yo'ng So said with confidence: "This year we're planning to increase the output of paddy rice 1.5 times and bring in one ton more from each *jongbo* of the dry fields." After all, this farm is concentrating on placing this year's farming more firmly on a scientific and technical basis.

Technical personnel of this farm have always attended lectures on advanced farming technique which were held in the county seat, and each workteam is running agronomical study groups in a more effective way. With the help of the institutions for agricultural science, the farm is conducting a more detailed analysis of soil conditions and thus improving the manuring system to suit the soil.

Farming preparations now being made briskly on this farm afford a broad vista for a richer harvest of grain this year.

Yun Won Gil

The distribution ground is in a stirring atmosphere

She has earned large income in grain and cash and, in addition, is awarded a prize

New Year's Plan of a Co-op Farm

THE Jamjin Co-operative Farm in Kangso County, South Pyong-an Province, has set the goal of increasing this year the grain output by more than 500 tons as against last year and the per-household share up to four tons on an average.

This plan won the unanimous approval at the general meeting of the co-op farmers.

Last year, the co-op farm gathered in the biggest crop in its history by doing farming on a scientific and technical basis.

"This year's target will be fulfilled by further improving soil condition, applying more chemical fertilizer and turning more dry fields into paddies," said the chairman of the co-op farm.

Already over ten bulldozers, tractors and lorries have been mobilized for converting ten *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is about one hectare) of dry fields into paddies and ameliorating 100 *jongbo* of land.

The co-op farm has secured enough chemical fertilizers to apply 100 kg. more per *jongbo* than last year.

Along with the construction of production facilities, over 50 modern houses will be built at the co-op farm.

The rediffusion network in the village will be further expanded this year to contribute to the technical and cultural revolutions.

At present, 20 young people of the farm are receiving higher education without leaving their workplaces and this year the number will increase by 25.

The co-op farm has now 27 agronomists and agro-technicians.

Three years later, each workteam will be provided with five agronomists and agro-technicians.

The co-op farmers are all out to carry out their plan without fail.

Hong Myong Yun

Soil analysis is being made extensively at the laboratory of every county co-operative farm management committee to help farmers increase grain output

On a Fruit Farm

Kim Yo'ng Chol, chief horticulturist of the Songhwa Fruit Farm, one of the country's leading fruit producers, took me round the orchard in order to convince me of what he had experienced himself.

We went along a lane lined with fruit trees. There were apple and pear orchards and graperies around occupying a vast area.

Fruit trees, well protected from cold, were standing sturdy defying the cold weather. They were promising a good harvest in the New Year.

"Look at these trees here! Last year we picked more than 4,000 apples from each tree, namely, 500 kilogrammes."

He then spoke of the prospect of a bumper harvest this year.

When I asked where the "orchard of revenge" was, he answered with a broad smile: "Oh, yes. I've forgotten the main subject, but it was not a digression, I'm sure. What I've been telling you is, so to speak, another story of that orchard's history."

When we reached the mouth of a hillside village, he paused and, pointing to an orchard lying before us, he said: "This is the 'orchard of revenge.' Let's sit down here and I'll tell you the story, while having a smoke."

HUSBAND'S WILL

This small orchard, too, suffered the ravages of the war started by the American imperialists in Korea in June 1950. In October of the same year, the U.S. aggressors, having put the village under their temporary occupation, killed at random the villagers engaged in building a new life.

Gang Ho Won was the first in the village to plant fruit trees after he received one *jongbo* (about one hectare) of dry fields gratis thanks to the land reform carried out in the country following its liberation in 1945.

When the U.S. aggressors were driven out of the village, Gang Ho Won's wife, Yu Yon Hwa, returned to the village to find her husband killed by the enemy and their house razed to the ground. Carrying a baby girl with her, she did not know what to do. One day, a village elder called Jo In Su came to her place, dragging his heavy feet and handed a note to her. His hands were trembling.

"...I feel it very happy to give my life for the people's power which has given us land and led us to live a new life. I go leaving what I've undertaken unfinished. I ask you to take good care of the orchard. You must remember the wretched life we led in the pre-liberation days..." The written will of her husband was unfinished.

Reading her husband's will, she recalled to her mind what had taken place more than ten years before the country's liberation. Her father-in-law Gang Gyong Sob, a tenant farmer, planted an apple tree on the fringe of a tiny family plot (the site of the present orchard) in memory of his son's marriage. Several years later the tree began to bear fruits. The landlord came to take away the apples. This angered his son Ho Won, who resisted the landlord.

In reprisal for this, the landlord weaved schemes for Ho Won to be sent to Japan as a labour draftee. With the defeat of Japanese imperialism in World War II, Korea was liberated and Ho Won came home.

Yon Hwa, like a person roused from a nightmare, shuddered pressing her husband's will to her breast. Her eyes, without tears, were glaring with anger. She braced herself up and rushed to the orchard. Five-year-old fruit trees were growing vigorously, looking as if they would withstand any storm ahead.

"I must make them blossom and bear fruits at all costs and fulfil his long-cherished wish to build up our home village into a flower garden... My dear Chun Son, you must avenge your dad when you grow up..." she said, tightly embracing the baby in her arms again.

SPARK OF REVENGE

The widow built a dugout at the foot of a nearby hill and began to take care of the orchard. The war was still raging in full fury. The enemy's ground force was fleeing southward, yet its air pirates intensified their attacks. The enemy planes burnt down the whole village and raided even the orchard to wipe it out. The orchard was often strafed and bombed. Some of the apple trees were uprooted and others had splinters stuck in their trunks. Some day she had to remove twenty or thirty splinters from the trunk of a tree. She was firmly determined to restore the orchard. Not only this woman but also all of the villagers, and the whole nation were burning with revengeful feelings.

One villager after another volunteered to go out on the orchard to lend her a helping hand. And the State rendered her all the necessary material and technical assistance. Yon Hwa grew fruit trees one by one in the midst of air raids and planted saplings where fruit trees had been destroyed by the bombing.

When the war was over, a state fruit farm was formed in this village. Yon Hwa was appointed as a workteam leader. Her teammates named the orchard she had tended "the "orchard of revenge."

"The workteam she leads was the first to be honoured with the title of Chollima (winged horse) among the workteams of our farm. It is leading in fruit production. The more than 30 *jongbo* of orchards under her team's care are rated as the first-grade plots. This, too, we can say, is the fruit of her devoted efforts... At any rate all the fruit workteams of our farm with more than 6,000 *jongbo* of orchards have set it as a goal to reach the level of her workteam," concluded chief horticulturist Kim Yo'ng Chol.

By no means could the aggressors break the staunch fighting spirit of an ordinary Korean woman, Yu Yon Hwa, and her burning revengeful feelings. She will always remain a staunch woman.

Kim Son Ryol

From S. Korean Papers

"Dispatch of Airmen to S. Vietnam Is Unreasonable"

Recently more and more South Korean papers carried articles resolutely opposing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang for the dispatch of reinforcements to South Vietnam.

In its editorial the January 10 issue of South Korean daily **Maeil Shinmun** published in Taegu said:

"We cannot understand yet the reason why the Republican government has sent 50,000 men to Vietnam, some 10,000 miles away, regarding the Vietnam front as a second Korean front. From the beginning of the New Year there are alarming rumours that South Korean air force units are to be sent to Vietnam and even a plan for the dispatch of 'pacification personnel' has also been worked out.

"It may be said that this is not the dispatch of combatants but the dispatch of a sort of peace corps, considering that they are non-combatants but personnel for pacification.

"But it is certain that they will serve as combatants, because they are personnel to be deployed on the battlefields where there is no distinction between front and rear."

Meanwhile, the January 7 issue of South Korean daily **Taegu Ilbo** carried an editorial entitled "There Can Be Neither Reason Nor Necessity for the Dispatch of Air Force Units to Vietnam" and the January 5 issue of South Korean paper **Jonnam Ilbo** an editorial "Dispatch of Airmen to Vietnam Is Unreasonable."

Above: U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam are sad and anxious about their fate

Below: U.S. soldiers in a battle at Bau Tral, January 4, 1966

Japanese Monopolies Make Huge Profit out of Vietnam War

The volume of Japan's foreign trade last year, according to a news dispatch from Tokyo dated January 16, showed a favourable balance of more than 250 million dollars. This gain was reported to have come from the supply of an enormous amount of military goods by Japanese monopolies for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

According to a report of the **Japan Times**, Japanese monopoly concerns made a huge deal of 1600-1700 million dollars in accepting U.S. orders related directly or indirectly to America's Vietnam war.

Many Japanese business magnates who have grown richer for their service in feeding war supplies to the United States are now overcome with deep apprehensions over the possible cease-fire in Vietnam, Japanese press say. (KCNA)

300 Medium and Small Enterprises Go Insolvent

Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul reported on January 13 that last year 300 medium and small enterprises went bankrupt or were on the verge of bankruptcy in South Korea.

Analysis shows that out of these bankrupt enterprises 60 per cent were due to the shortage of funds and some 20 per cent to the difficulty in purchasing raw materials and the rise of the cost, the news agency added.

The "central association of medium and small enterprises" of South Korea foresaw that "such enterprises will increase."

Concocted Figures

The puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi has started a publicity campaign to give an impression that the national income of South Korea showed a certain increase last year, A South Korean daily **Kyongnam Ilbo**, commenting on this campaign designed to deceive the masses of the people with the concocted figures, wrote:

"There is no guarantee for a rise of the annual national income now as the number of the unemployed is swelling fast because of the bankruptcy of many medium and small enterprises.

"Owing to the repeated failures of the government's economic policy, the nation's livelihood is distressful beyond description. These are the realities of South Korea today."

Japan on the Eve of Diet Elections

In Japan, the House of Representatives was dissolved on December 27 last year, registration of the candidates ended on January 11 and now the election campaign is in full swing.

SHARP STRUGGLE

The forthcoming general election is characterized by a sharp struggle between the democratic and reactionary forces of Japan.

The democratic forces in Japan which have fought to topple the Sato Cabinet and in demand of the dissolution of the Diet, are denouncing the rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries over the 21 years of the postwar period and the misrule of the Sato government of the Liberal Democratic Party. They are bringing all strength to play to deal a heavy blow to the reactionary ruling circles and thereby foil their attempt to stay longer in power.

The voice censuring the "black mist" (a term sneering the corruption of the Sato Cabinet—Ed.) raised at the recent extra session of the Diet is also ringing louder in the election campaign, driving the ruling Liberal Democratic Party into a tight corner.

The Japanese Communist Party exposed the ten crimes of the Liberal Democratic Party such as corruption and embezzlement, the wrecking of the parliamentary democracy by forcing the criminal "Japan-South Korea Treaty" through the Diet and other actions, co-operation with the United States in the Vietnam war, aggravation of the worse of the Constitution, the preparations for overseas troop dispatch and introduction of the conscription system.

The Socialist Party, calling for the overthrow of the Sato Cabinet, for a clean sweep of the misrule, for peace and progress, says in its election programme that "under the Sato government the people are suffering from three anxieties, three evils, and are languishing in three hells."

Meanwhile, the Sato government and the Liberal Democratic Party, in an attempt to get out of the predicament, are seeking to win more votes by handing out more money to the electors.

Japanese monopolies, who supply political funds to the Liberal Democratic Party, have assured they would redouble their efforts to save the ruling system of the Liberal Democratic Party from crisis. The Liberal Democratic Party is reported to have already received political funds amounting to 2,000 million *yen*.

CENTRAL ISSUES

The antagonism between the democratic and reactionary forces has grown sharper over the issues of Japan's "security" and "defence" which are listed among the central problems in the current election campaign. This is because the Dietmen to be returned in the coming election are to decide in 1970 on whether or not Japan should ask the renewal of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact."

Many of the political parties say that the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" runs counter to the genuine security and peace in Japan and condemn it for involving the danger of dragooning Japan into the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Asia.

None of the opposition parties support the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact." Broad sections of the Japanese people think that "opposition to U.S. aggression and winning of independence and peace constitute the cardinal problem for the defence of Japan's security." They demand abrogation of the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact."

The Liberal Democratic Party alone declares it will stick to the "Japan-U.S. security system" and expresses unconditional support for every aspect of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression including the Vietnam war. It is scheming to take a more active part in America's war of aggression in Vietnam.

UNANIMOUS DEMAND

In this regard, the Sato government lays the primary stress on the strengthening of Japan's defence capacity, that is, radical expansion of the revived Imperial Army of Japan.

The democratic political parties, public organizations and patriotic-minded people of Japan, apprehensive of the grave consequences that may arise from the Sato clique's following of the United States and their militarist policy and scheme for overseas expansion, unanimously demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the abolition of the U.S. military bases, the return to Japan of Okinawa and Ogasawaras. They are determined to achieve genuine independence, peace, neutrality and democratic development of Japan.

They say the election on January 29 will "provide a new look to the political form in Japan."

The Liberal Democratic Party is working desperately, staking its fate on the coming election.

The democratic political parties and organizations, rallying their ranks more closely, are more resolutely confronting the Liberal Democrats.

Hong Rae Hui

What U.S. Troops Will Have to Face in the Mekong Delta

The military operations that the Pentagon launched on January 6 for the occupation of the Mekong delta met with counteroffensives of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and the people and ended in a total failure.

This is the first sign showing that the "pacification programme" the United States has long prepared for the occupation of this area is being foiled.

The recent issue of **Vietnam Courier** carried an article entitled "What U.S. Troops Will Have to Face in the Mekong Delta."

The article pointed out:

What the Americans will face in the Mekong delta is the subject of a major controversy among U.S. strategists.

The Western press has made many comments on the grim situation U.S. troops will have to face in the lush delta with 7 million inhabitants, a granary which for centuries has fed half the population of Vietnam.

The most bellicose Pentagon warlords (and the Board of Joint Chiefs of Staff) advocate that at least one U.S. division and a billion dollars be used in order to "wipe out the Viet Cong" and "ensure security and freedom" to the delta population.

IMPASSE

But those who are familiar with the war situation in Vietnam know that the "great" strategy mentioned above is only an attempt to get out of an impasse, when Washington—and Saigon are suffering repeated defeats in the 4th military zone, the Mekong delta, as in all other parts of South Vietnam. AP on November 30 made these grim remarks:

"The lush delta is the ugliest part of Vietnam, a place to be avoided unless there is no other choice. There is no other choice now."

Indeed, in the present impasse, the Americans have no other alternative but to rush headlong into that dangerous region.

Inheritance and Development of Literary and Art Heritage

Ha Su Hong

It is a lawful requirement in the development of literature and arts to inherit and carry forward the wealth of arts created in the foregoing ages.

Needless to say, in a new age and under new socio-historical conditions literature and arts are required to have new contents and character and, therefore, new literature and arts are distinct from those in the preceding ages. A new stage in the development of literature and arts that conform to the requirements of a new age is reached when the old elements are removed from the heritage of literature and arts and the progressive and positive elements are preserved and carried forward to suit the new realities.

Creation of new literature and arts is impossible without the historical process of inheritance and development.

Socialist literature and arts are by no means created apart from the historical process.

They are lawful heir to all the progressive and positive elements in the literature and arts in their preceding ages.

Noting that the proletarian culture would neither spring from the void nor be created by any expert, Lenin said that it inevitably is a lawful development of the knowledge accumulated by mankind under the yoke of the capitalist, the landlord and the bureaucratic societies.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW NATIONAL LITERATURE AND ARTS

In our country one of the demands of principle in the implementation of the basic line with regard to building literature and arts which have a distinct *Juche* (self-identity) is that we should take a correct approach to the heritages of national culture and inherit and carry forward the valuable heritages from our ancestors.

Inheritance and carrying forward of the heritage of national culture is an essential prerequisite to building new national literature and arts which are national in form and socialist in content.

It is above all in the course of taking over and carrying forward the heritage of the national culture while absorbing the heritages of progressive cultures created by mankind that socialist literature and arts are created in each country. This is because literature and arts develop in conformity with the general law and, at the same time, in close connection with the history of the people of the country concerned and on the basis of its national, social and historical traits. In other words, literature and arts of each nation assume specific aspects in their progress in accordance with the socio-historical foundations of the country concerned and its cultural traditions.

Without inheriting and carrying forward the heritage of the national culture it is impossible for us to develop our new national literature and arts that have a distinct *Juche*, namely, that correctly reflect the life and feelings of our people and faithfully serve the revolution and construction in our country.

And the inheritance and development of the heritage of the national culture represent a powerful means of educating the people in the spirit of *Juche* and patriotism.

A valuable cultural heritage is the source of national pride and patriotism. The history and cultural traditions of a country inspire its people with high national pride and deep love for their country and their nation.

Socialist patriotism is based on the love for the socialist social system free from the exploitation of man by man established in one's country as well as on the understanding of and the love for his country's history and cultural traditions. Particularly, excellent literary and art works of the past, for their cognitional and educational functions, awaken a strong sympathy in the minds of contemporaries and give encouragement to them in their life and struggle.

CONTEMPORANEITY AND HISTORICIST PRINCIPLES

According to the line of creatively inheriting the heritage of the national culture, we have in our country energetically conducted the unearthing, rearrangement, translation and adaptation of cultural heritage since liberation.

To study and inherit the nation's history and culture is necessary not for explaining and admiring the past but for a further progress and successful settlement of the present tasks.

Contemporaneity in inheriting the cultural heritage is needed for the assimilation of the cultural heritage to suit the realities of today and the aesthetic tastes of the people and carry it forward in conformity with the present-day conditions.

But no cultural heritages are free from historical restrictions. When we view the question from the present-day standards, we find that classics, however great they may be, are sure to have restrictions resulting from the low level in the development of world outlook, realities and artistic technique.

The historicist principles call for distinguishing, on the scientific analysis of the different social structures, the restrictions of cultural heritages resulting from the conditions of the era concerned and the elements that are progressive and popular from the historical point of view.

(To be continued)

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Embroidery

"A FAIRY"

by Merited Artist Ri Won In

In Korea, pictures of people flying in the sky appeared on the mural in the tombs of the Kingdom of Goguryo around the beginning of the Christian era.

The feat was generally called *Bichon* (flying in the sky). It is not known for sure when the legend of women flying in the sky appeared in Korea. But it is certain that the legend is connected with the beautiful landscape of Korea, and it contains the desire of the Korean people who love things beautiful.

Embroiderer Ri Won In tried to embody the feelings of the Korean people in the fairy in her work. But she did not confine herself to the representation of the traditional feelings alone. In her work, she also sings the praises of the earthly paradise today.

This is shown by the vigorous rhythmic movements and the embroiderer's refined method of representation.

Kim U Sun

Three divisions of the puppet army's main force, several battalions of commandos and countless militia groups, in all 150,000 men placed under over 7,000 U.S. advisers and technicians, have proved to be of little use. The puppet troops are disintegrating more and more despite an ever-increasing number of them are being put out of action. Their frustrated U.S. commanders have come to the bitter conclusion that puppet troops are unable to fulfil their main tasks on the delta battlefield.

ONCE, ENTER THE DELTA...

In this situation, for what purposes are U.S. troops being sent to the Mekong delta?

In the delta, the enemy are launching "scorched-earth" operations, as they have done in other parts of the country. Western journalists have expressed the view that the use of a large quantity of modern weapons by U.S. troops in the delta will cause much destruction to that heavily populated region. The war will become more and more atrocious as the U.S. aggressors try to use armed force to subdue the population, occupy the region, seize the manpower and riches to feed their losing war.

But it is not the local population alone who has to experience the misfortune caused by the extension of the war. AP on November 30, 1966 predicted:

"Once American troops enter the delta they will face countless months of bitterly frustrating war. Their patience will be strained and endurance tested to a degree not yet encountered in Vietnam."

This is becoming a reality. The above-mentioned AP report added that troops of the U.S. 25th Division "already have felt the frustrations of the delta." Washington Post said that U.S. battalions stationed in the delta had to be replaced, and this infuriated the U.S. command in Saigon. U.S. troops in the delta wanted "to be motorized again," do have some rest after remaining waist-deep in the water for days.

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

But difficult terrain is only one of factors which decide the fate of the aggressors.

The enemy have to cope with an extensive people's war, a fierce guerrilla war. The Mekong delta is the region where the French colonialists failed miserably in the past in successive "pacification" attempts, where the population was the first to rise up against the dictatorial regime of Ngo Dinh Diem, their armed struggle expanding rapidly to all regions of South Vietnam.

"Sons have followed fathers into the Viet Cong... Years of war have taught the Viet Cong every aspect of guerilla war."

AP also found that "to be Viet Cong is to be nationalist and a village hero, in much of the delta."

With the dispatch of U.S. troops to the delta, the population there can more directly and clearly see the aggressive nature of the enemy. The latter's barbarous acts have aroused the anger and indignation of millions of people who are resolved to fight against the aggressors. By extending aggression to the delta, the U.S. imperialists are also fanning up the flames of people's war, which they cannot extinguish.

In the delta region, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have to fight in totally unfavourable conditions. climate, terrain and people are all hostile to them.

They are also meeting with many other difficulties which cannot be easily overcome.

Even before extending military operations to the Mekong delta, the U.S. aggressors already suffered from a shortage of manpower. By invading the delta, they are now like a tall man with a short blanket. If the blanket is pulled up to cover the face, the feet will be exposed. The aggressors must know that the entire population in the delta will be mobilized to resist the increased enemy force so that the balance of force will remain the same. The contradiction between the necessity of concentrating troops for launching major offensives and the necessity of spreading troops to occupy territory, becomes more acute, and Pentagon strategists cannot say yet how many U.S. divisions will be needed to control the vast plain, to make a better show than the puppet troops.

Should the American war maniacs send to finish the war by occupying the Mekong delta, the war would end with their burial in the quagmire into which they are sinking gradually.

Korea and Japan in Early Ages

New Book

사회 과학원 출판사 382 페지 21.0 × 14.5 cm.

Academician Kim Sok Hyong, **"Study of Korea-Japan Relations in Their Early Stage"**

Publishing House of Academy of Social Sciences
382 pp. 21.0 × 14.5 cm.

THE publishing house of the Academy of Social Sciences put out recently the "Study of Korea-Japan Relations in Their Early Stage" by Korean Academician Kim Sok Hyong.

It is a new and overall, systematic review of the complicated Korea-Japan relations covering a period of some 1,000 years from the third century B.C. to the middle of the seventh century A.D.

Printed in two parts it consists of the preface and six chapters.

In the preface, the author evaluates historical documents and epigraphs on the Korea-Japan relations in their early stage, which have been unearthed at home and abroad, and reviews the changes that took place in the Japanese ancient history circles after World War II.

In the first part he clarifies that Koreans who had developed culture expanded to West Japan systematically and collectively and formed a "mino state" there as independent powerful political forces at the time of the Japanese Yayoi Culture (third century B.C. to third century A.D.) and the Old-tomb Culture (from the end of the third century to the middle of the seventh century A.D.).

Basing himself on archaeological materials and historical documents, the Academician refers to the contribution of this "mino state" to the development of the ancient culture of Japan and its role in the formation of a unified state there.

In the second part the author exposes the falsity of the "Mimana-Miyake" theory that Japan set up "Miyake" (a power organ) in the state Garak (Mimana) in the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula and controlled, with this as a base, a part of South Korea as a colony for centuries up to the first half of the sixth century. He also delves into the strong Korean flavour reflected in the Japanese Asuka Culture from the end of the sixth century to the middle of the seventh century.

The author marks the period of some one thousand years from the third century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. as the historical period of the Korea-Japan relations in their early stage.

In the preface the author writes: The Korea-Japan relations in early times were not relations between two states. They were relations of Korean states with state forces formed by Korean emigrants to Japan and-Japanese natives who were more backward than these emigrants. These relations were a history of the advanced Korean culture flowing into Japan.

Noting that the history of the Korea-Japan relations in this period has been distorted and many facts turned upside down by Japanese historians, the author says: The "Mimana-Miyake" theory which served Japanese imperialism in its aggression of Korea and its colonial rule over her in the past is now winning the favour of revived Japanese militarism in connection with its re-invasion of South Korea.

The purpose of the author in this book is to give the true picture of the Korea-Japan relations in their early stage.

He cannot but deal with theories of Japanese historians and negate them. But this is not his main object.

It is the basic task of our historians to carry forward and fully develop their national culture.

Since many precious relics of our national culture dealt with in his book were carried away by Japanese imperialism, the author thought that many things of ours could be found, if cultural relics that flowed into Japan at that time were studied under a correct system and from a right stand.

Thus, the main purpose of the author was to establish such a stand and system.

In 1963 the author raised the basic questions taken up in this book.

Kim Myong Op

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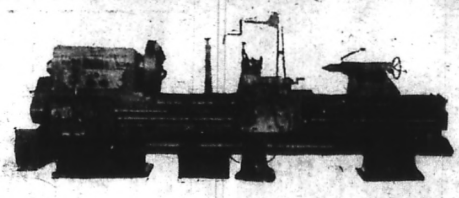

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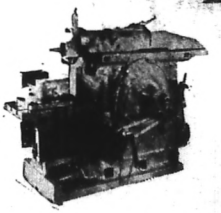

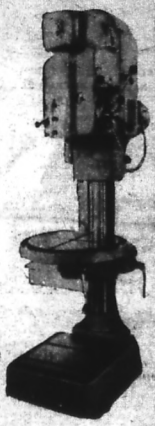

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